Introduced by Assembly Member Umberg

February 22, 2005

An act to amend Sections 29550, 29550.1, and 29550.2 of the Government Code, relating to criminal procedure.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1248, as introduced, Umberg. Criminal law: booking fees.

Existing law authorizes a county to impose, among other fees with respect to criminal justice services, a booking fee upon other local agencies and colleges and universities for county costs incurred in processing or booking persons arrested by employees of those entities and brought to county facilities for booking or detention.

This bill would specify that a county shall be authorized to impose a booking fee only with respect to specified nonfelonious offenses and all municipal code violations. The bill would make conforming changes to related provisions.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- SECTION 1. Section 29550 of the Government Code, as 2 amended by Chapter 227 of the Statutes of 2004, is amended to read:
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- 4 29550. (a) (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a
- 5 county may impose a fee upon a city, special district, school
- district, community college district, college, or university for
- reimbursement of county expenses incurred with respect to the

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booking or other processing of persons arrested by an employee
of that city, special district, school district, community college
district, college, or university, where the arrested persons are
brought to the county jail for booking or detention and the person
is arrested for any of the following nonfelony offenses:

- (A) Any misdemeanor, not including the following:
- (i) A misdemeanor relating to drunk driving or driving over the legal blood alcohol limit.
- (ii) A misdemeanor relating to domestic violence, including the enforcement of any protective order relating to domestic violence.
 - (iii) A misdemeanor for battery.
- (iv) A misdemeanor sex offense for which the defendant, if convicted, would be required to register as a sex offender pursuant to Section 290 of the Penal Code.
 - (B) All municipal code violations. The
- (2) The fee imposed by a county pursuant to this section shall not exceed the actual administrative costs, including applicable overhead costs as permitted by federal Circular A-87 standards, as defined in subdivision (d), incurred in booking or otherwise processing arrested persons. For the 2005–06 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, the fee imposed by a county pursuant to this subdivision shall not exceed one-half of the actual administrative costs, including applicable overhead costs as permitted by federal Circular A-87 standards, as defined in subdivision (d), incurred in booking or otherwise processing arrested persons. A county may submit an invoice to a city, special district, school district, community college district, college, or university for these expenses incurred by the county on and after July 1, 1990. Counties shall fully disclose the costs allocated as federal Circular A-87 overhead.

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(3) Any increase in a fee charged pursuant to this section shall be adopted by a county prior to the beginning of its fiscal year and may be adopted only after the county has provided each city, special district, school district, community college district, college, or university 45 days written notice of a public meeting held pursuant to Section 54952.2 on the fee increase and the county has conducted the public meeting.

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(4) Any county that imposes a fee pursuant to this section shall negotiate a reduced fee with any city, special district, school district, community college district, college, or university within the county for any services that are performed by the arresting agency in the processing of arrestees that do not have to be duplicated by the county.

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- (5) This subdivision shall not apply to counties that are under a contractual agreement with a city, special district, school district, community college district, college, or university within the county that is subject to the fee.
- (b) The exemption of a local agency from the payment of a fee pursuant to this subdivision does not exempt the person arrested from the payment of fees for booking or other processing.
- (1) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), a city, special district, school district, community college district, college, or university shall not be charged fees for arrests on any bench warrant for failure to appear in court, nor on any arrest warrant issued in connection with a crime not committed within the entity's jurisdiction.
- (2) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), a city, special district, school district, community college district, college, or university shall not be charged fees for a person who is ordered by a court to be remanded to the county jail except that a county may charge a fee to recover those direct costs for those functions required to book a person pursuant to subdivision (g) of Section 853.6 of the Penal Code.
- (3) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), a city, special district, school district, community college district, college, or university shall not be charged fees for arrests made pursuant to arrest warrants originating outside of its jurisdiction.
- (4) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), no fees shall be charged to a city, special district, school district, community college district, college, or university on parole violation arrests or probation-ordered returns to custody, unless a new charge has been filed for a crime committed in the jurisdiction of the arresting city, district, college, or university.
- (5) An agency making a mutual aid request shall pay fees in accordance with subdivision (a) that result from arrests made in response to the mutual aid request except that in the event the

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Governor declares a state of emergency, no agency shall be charged fees for any arrest made during any riot, disturbance, or event that is subject to the declaration.

- (6) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), no fees shall be charged to a city, special district, school district, community college district, college, or university for the arrest of a prisoner who has escaped from a county, state, or federal detention or corrections facility.
- (7) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), no fees shall be charged to a city, special district, school district, community college district, college, or university for arrestees held in temporary detention at a court facility for purposes of arraignment when the arrestee has been previously booked at an entity detention facility.
- (8) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), no fees shall be charged to a city, special district, school district, community college district, college, or university as the result of an arrest made by its officer assigned to a formal multiagency task force in which the county is a participant. For the purposes of this section, "formal task force" means a task force that has been established by written agreement of the participating agencies.
- (9) In those counties where the cities and the county participate in a consolidated booking program and where prior to arraignment an arrestee is transferred from a city detention facility to a county detention facility, the city shall not be charged for those tasks listed in subdivision (d) that are a part of the consolidated booking program which were completed by the city prior to delivering the arrestee to the county detention facility. However, the county may charge the actual administrative costs for those additional tasks listed in subdivision (d) that are performed in order to receive the arrestee into the county detention facility. For the 2005-06 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, the county may charge up to one-half of the actual administrative costs for those additional tasks listed in subdivision (d) that are performed in order to receive the arrestee into the county detention facility.
- (c) Any county whose officer or agent arrests a person is entitled to recover from the arrested person a criminal justice administration fee for administrative costs it incurs in conjunction with the arrest for a nonfelonious offense specified in

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subdivision (a) if the person is convicted of any criminal offense related to the arrest, whether or not it is the offense for which the person was originally booked. The fee which the county is entitled to recover pursuant to this subdivision shall not exceed the actual administrative costs, including applicable overhead costs incurred in booking or otherwise processing arrested persons.

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- (d) When the court has been notified in a manner specified by the court that a criminal justice administration fee is due the agency:
- (1) A judgment of conviction for a nonfelonious offense specified in subdivision (a) may impose an order for payment of the amount of the criminal justice administration fee by the convicted person, and execution may be issued on the order in the same manner as a judgment in a civil action, but shall not be enforceable by contempt.
- (2) The court shall, as a condition of probation, order the convicted person, based on his or her ability to pay, to reimburse the county for the criminal justice administration fee, including applicable overhead costs.
- (e) As used in this section, "actual administrative costs" include only those costs for functions that are performed in order to receive an arrestee into a county detention facility. Operating expenses of the county jail facility including capital costs and those costs involved in the housing, feeding, and care of inmates shall not be included in calculating "actual administrative costs." "Actual administrative costs" may include the cost of notifying any local agency, special district, school district, community college district, college or university of any change in the fee charged by a county pursuant to this section. "Actual administrative costs" may include any one or more of the following as related to receiving an arrestee into the county detention facility:
- (1) The searching, wristbanding, bathing, clothing, fingerprinting, photographing, and medical and mental screening of an arrestee.
- 37 (2) Document preparation, retrieval, updating, filing, and court 38 scheduling related to receiving an arrestee into the detention 39 facility.
 - (3) Warrant service, processing, and detainer.

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1 (4) Inventory of an arrestee's money and creation of cash 2 accounts.

- (5) Inventory and storage of an arrestee's property.
- (6) Inventory, laundry, and storage of an arrestee's clothing.
- 5 (7) The classification of an arrestee.
 - (8) The direct costs of automated services utilized in paragraphs (1) to (7), inclusive.
 - (9) Unit management and supervision of the detention function as related to paragraphs (1) to (8), inclusive.
 - (f) An administrative screening fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25) shall be collected from each person arrested for a nonfelonious offense specified in subdivision (a) and released on his or her own recognizance upon conviction of any criminal offense related to the arrest other than an infraction. A citation processing fee in the amount of ten dollars (\$10) shall be collected from each person cited and released by any peace officer in the field or at a jail facility upon conviction of any criminal offense, other than an infraction, related to the criminal offense cited in the notice to appear. However, the court may determine a lesser fee than otherwise provided in this subdivision upon a showing that the defendant is unable to pay the full amount. All fees collected pursuant to this subdivision shall be transmitted by the county auditor monthly to the Controller for deposit in the General Fund. This subdivision applies only to convictions occurring on or after the effective date of the act adding this subdivision and prior to June 30, 1996.
 - SEC. 2. Section 29550.1 of the Government Code is amended to read:

29550.1. Any city, special district, school district, community college district, college, university, or other local arresting agency whose officer or agent arrests a person *for a nonfelonious offense specified in subdivision (a) of Section 29550* is entitled to recover any criminal justice administration fee imposed by a county from the arrested person if the person is convicted of any criminal offense related to the arrest. A judgment of conviction shall contain an order for payment of the amount of the criminal justice administration fee by the convicted person, and execution shall be issued on the order in the same manner as a judgment in a civil action, but the order shall not be enforceable by contempt. The court shall, as a condition of probation, order the convicted

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person to reimburse the city, special district, school district, community college district, college, university, or other local arresting agency for the criminal justice administration fee.

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SEC. 3. Section 29550.2 of the Government Code is amended to read:

29550.2. (a) Any person booked into a county jail for a nonfelonious offense specified in subdivision (a) of Section 29550 pursuant to any arrest by any governmental entity not specified in Section 29550 or 29550.1 is subject to a criminal justice administration fee for administration costs incurred in conjunction with the arresting and booking if the person is convicted of any criminal offense relating to the arrest and booking. The fee which the county is entitled to recover pursuant to this subdivision shall not exceed the actual administrative costs, as defined in subdivision (c), including applicable overhead costs as permitted by federal Circular A 87 standards, incurred in booking or otherwise processing arrested persons. If the person has the ability to pay, a judgment of conviction shall contain an order for payment of the amount of the criminal justice administration fee by the convicted person, and execution shall be issued on the order in the same manner as a judgment in a civil action, but the order shall not be enforceable by contempt. The court shall, as a condition of probation, order the convicted person to reimburse the county for the criminal justice administration fee.

- (b) All fees collected by a county as provided in this section and Section 29550, may be deposited into a special fund in that county which shall be used exclusively for the operation, maintenance, and construction of county jail facilities.
- (c) As used in this section, "actual administrative costs" include only those costs for functions that are performed in order to receive an arrestee into a county detention facility. Operating expenses of the county jail facility including capital costs and those costs involved in the housing, feeding, and care of inmates shall not be included in calculating "actual administrative costs." "Actual administrative costs" may include any one or more of the following as related to receiving an arrestee into the county detention facility:

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(1) The searching, wristbanding, bathing, clothing, fingerprinting, photographing, and medical and mental screening of an arrestee.

- (2) Document preparation, retrieval, updating, filing, and court scheduling related to receiving an arrestee into the detention facility.
 - (3) Warrant service, processing, and detainer.
- (4) Inventory of an arrestee's money and creation of cash accounts.
 - (5) Inventory and storage of an arrestee's property.
 - (6) Inventory, laundry, and storage of an arrestee's clothing.
 - (7) The classification of an arrestee.
- (8) The direct costs of automated services utilized in paragraphs (1) to (7), inclusive.
- (9) Unit management and supervision of the detention function as related to paragraphs (1) to (8), inclusive.
- (d) It is the Legislature's intent in providing the definition of "actual administrative costs" for purposes of this section that this definition be used in determining the fees for the governmental entities referenced in subdivision (a) only. In interpreting the phrases "actual administrative costs," "criminal justice administration fee," "booking," or "otherwise processing" in Section 29550 or 29550.1, it is the further intent of the Legislature that the courts shall not look to this section for guidance on what the Legislature may have intended when it enacted those sections.